

Powder Coating Compositions

The present invention relates to powdered thermosetting coating compositions comprising a co-reactable mixture of a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer, a
5 carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer, a carboxylic acid group containing polyester and a thermosetting catalyst. These thermosetting powder coatings particularly are designed for coating heat-sensitive substrates such as wood, fibreboard and other materials, which can not withstand the excessive heat/time conditions necessary to cure traditional coatings. The powder coatings accordingly the present invention produce a
10 finish which exhibits reduced gloss, in the range of low to medium, along with an outstanding surface aspect, hardness and weatherability.

Powder coatings which are dry, finely divided, free flowing, solid materials at room temperature, have gained popularity in recent years over liquid coatings. Despite their many advantages, nowadays thermosetting powder coatings generally are cured at
15 temperatures of at least 140°C. Below this recommended temperature the coatings have poor appearance, as well as poor physical and chemical properties. In consequence of this restriction powder coatings are generally not employed in coating heat-sensitive substrates. Recently there has been a good deal of effort in finding powder coatings for heat-sensitive substrates such as wood, fibreboards and plastic. A significant potential
20 for powder coating is wooden and fibreboard cabinet doors such as those commonly used in kitchens and bathrooms. The coating for this application must be both extremely durable because of heavy usage and weatherable because these surfaces are exposed to UV light which tends to cause the finish to yellow. Further for aesthetic purposes a reduced gloss (60° gloss in the range of 5 to 50 according to ASTM D523) finish is
25 highly desired.

Compositions that are today useful for heat-sensitive substrates and which provide a low gloss finish, are generally based on Bisphenol A epoxies. However these compositions do not provide the UV stability that is required for certain applications, such as for example kitchen cabinets having a white surface finish. Over time, with exposure to
30 sunlight, the surface finishes made from Bisphenol A epoxies will fade or yellow out. Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a low temperature curable powder coating which, upon application and curing, provides smooth finishes exhibiting a reduced gloss and a resistance to weathering.

Powder coating compositions comprising a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer
35 and a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer and/or a carboxylic acid group containing polyester, and which are intended, upon application on metal and heat-sensitive substrates and curing at conventional or low temperatures, for high gloss and reduced gloss coatings, already are subject to a certain number of patent(s) (applications).

40 For example WO 01/92367 claims for powder coating compositions comprising from 10 to 90% weight of a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer and from 90 to 10% weight of a polyepoxy resin and a catalyst. Any type of polyepoxy resin can be

used as such or in a mixture with other crystalline or non-crystalline polyepoxy resins. The powder coating compositions are intended for application on heat-sensitive substrates producing finishes characterised by high hardness and a controllable gloss.

Carboxyl functional polyesters optionally can be added to the formulation as a
5 flexibilising agent in amounts up to 50% yet nowhere are specified or illustrated.

EP 504,732 claims for powder coating compositions comprising a carboxylic acid group containing compound and/or resin, an epoxy group containing compound and/or resin as well as a curing catalyst for low temperature curing applications. The carboxylic acid group containing compound is a carboxylic acid group containing polyester or a
10 carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer. High gloss coatings with good solvent resistance are obtained after a 15 minute baking time at 160°C.

US 6,294,610 claims for a binder composition for powder coatings, comprising an epoxy resin, a carboxylic acid functional polymer and a particular catalyst. The carboxylic acid functional polymer can be a carboxylic acid functional polyester or a
15 carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer. When low temperature cure applications are considered, the epoxy resin having an epoxy equivalent weight between 200 and 1000 preferably is an acrylic copolymer with a weight average molecular weight between 200 and 2000. The plate melt flow and gel times at 150°C are compared for powders containing the catalyst according to the invention, with those obtained from
20 powders conventionally catalysed. Powders are cured at temperatures ranging from 150 to 175°C for 5 minutes. Smooth low gloss finishes are obtained for powders where the carboxylic acid containing compound comprises 8% weight of a crystalline polycarboxylic acid such as sebacic acid.

US 6,407,181 claims for powder coating compositions comprising a glycidyl group containing component and a carboxylic acid group containing component. The glycidyl group containing component comprises at least one glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer with an epoxy equivalent weight of from 250 to 450 optionally in combination with a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer with an epoxy equivalent weight of from 500 to 800 and/or a crystalline aromatic epoxy. The
30 carboxylic acid group containing component is a carboxylic acid group containing polyester with an acid number of from 30 to 60 mg KOH/g, optionally in combination with a crystalline polycarboxylic acid or anhydride and/or a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer with an acid number of from 100 to 400 mg KOH/g. The powders are intended for smooth weatherable, reduced gloss coatings on heat-sensitive substrates. From all the examples as reproduced in table 1 it appears that powder
35 coating compositions comprising a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer, an acid group containing polyester, and optionally a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer, upon curing at an oven set temperature between 350 to 425°C for 5 minutes, all present finishes with reduced gloss and a moderate to heavy orange peel.

JP 57-205458 claims a powder paint which comprises as a binder a co-reactable mixture of 60 to 96% weight of a carboxylic acid group containing polyester with an acid

number of from 20 to 200 mg KOH/g, 5 to 40% weight of a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer with a number average molecular weight of from 300 to 5000 and 1 to 20% weight of a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer having an acid number of from 10 to 200 mg KOH/g and a number average molecular weight of from 300 to 10000. The powder compositions which are free of catalysing compound for the reaction "carboxylic acid-epoxy", are intended for smooth high gloss finishes which are obtained after conventional curing cycles such as e.g. 20 minutes at 180°C.

All these powder coating compositions, as cited above, either are developed for conventional curing schedules or, at low curing temperatures, present drawbacks or limitations when a combination of performances such as a smooth aspect along with a good surface hardness and weatherability are desired.

It now has been surprisingly found that powder coating compositions derived from a binder comprising a particular correctable mixture of a carboxylic acid group containing polyester, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer and a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer, along with an appropriate amount of catalysing compound allows, upon application and curing at temperatures of from 80 to 150°C, for very smooth, reduced gloss finishes, proving good solvent resistance, hardness and weatherability, provided that at least one of the glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer, the carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer and the carboxylic acid group containing polyester is a low glass transition temperature polymer.

The present invention therefore relates to a thermosetting powder coating composition comprising a co-reactable blend of

- (i) 5 to 50 weight percent of at least one of glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer chosen between glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymers (A) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C and a number average molecular weight in the range of from 2000 to 5000, glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymers (A') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, and their mixtures;
- (ii) 5 to 90 weight percent of at least one carboxylic acid group containing polyester chosen between carboxylic acid group containing polyesters (B) having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, carboxylic acid group containing polyesters (B') having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature of from -50 to +40°C, and their mixtures;
- (iii) 5 to 50 weight percent of at least one carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer chosen between carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymers (C) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, an acid number of from 10 to 90 mg KOH/g and a number average molecular weight in the range of from 2000 to 5000, carboxylic acid group containing acrylic

copolymers (C') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, an acid number of from 10 to 90 mg KOH/g, and their mixtures;

the weight percentages being calculated on the whole of the components (A), (A'), (B), (B'), (C) and (C'); and

- 5 (iv) a thermosetting catalyst (D)

provided that at least one of the low glass transition temperature polymers (A'), (B') and (C') is present in the composition.

By low or reduced gloss, it is intended that the gloss measured at an angle of 60° according to ASTM D 523, is inferior to 50%.

- 10 In the present invention the glass transition temperature is this measured by Differential Scanning Calorimetry according to ASTM D3418 with a heating gradient of 20°C per minute.

In the present invention, the number average molecular weight is measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC).

- 15 The glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C used in the composition according to the present invention preferably has a number average molecular weight in the range of from 10000 to 20000.

- 20 The carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, an acid number of from 10 to 90 mg KOH/g preferably has a number average molecular weight in the range of from 10000 to 20000.

- 25 The glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymers (A) and (A') used in the present invention preferably have an epoxy equivalent weight of 1.0 to 10.0 and more preferably 1.5 to 5.0 milli-equivalents of epoxy/gram of polymer.

- The glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymers (A) and (A') used in the composition according to the present invention are preferably obtained from 1 to 95 mole % of at least one glycidyl group containing (meth)acrylic monomer, preferably selected from glycidyl acrylate, glycidyl methacrylate, methyl glycidyl methacrylate, methyl glycidyl acrylate, 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl(meth)acrylate, 1,2-ethyleneglycol glycidyl-ether(meth)acrylate, 1,3-propyleneglycolglycidylether(meth)acrylate, 1,4-butylene glycolether(meth)acrylate, 1,6-hexanediolether(meth)acrylate, 1,3-(2-ethyl-2-butyl)-propanediolglycidylether(meth)acrylate and acrylic glycidyl ether.
- 30

- The other monomers copolymerisable with the glycidyl group containing monomer are used in mole percentages ranging from 5 to 99 and are preferably selected from methyl(meth)acrylate, ethyl(meth)acrylate, propyl(meth)acrylate, n-butyl(meth)acrylate, isobutyl(meth)acrylate, tert.butyl(meth)acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl(meth)acrylate, stearyl(meth)acrylate, tridecyl(meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl(meth)acrylate, n-hexyl(meth)acrylate, benzyl(meth)acrylate, phenyl(meth)acrylate,
- 35
- 40 isobornyl(meth)acrylate, nonyl(meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, hydroxypro-

pyl(meth)acrylate, hydroxybutyl(meth)acrylate, 1,4-butandiol mono(meth)acrylate, the esters of methacrylic acid, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, itaconic acid, dimethylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate, diethylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate, styrene, α -methylstyrene, vinyltoluene, (meth)acrylonitrile, vinylacetate, vinylpropionate, acrylamide, methacrylamide, methylol (meth)acrylamide, vinylchloride, ethylene, propylene, C4-20 olefins and α -olefins. They can be used by themselves or in combination of two or more.

The carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymers (C) and (C') of the present invention have an acid number of from 10 to 90 mg KOH/g and preferably of from 25 to 70 mg KOH/g.

The carboxylic acid group containing copolymers (C) and (C') are preferably obtained from 1 to 95 mole % of at least one carboxylic acid group containing monomer selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, itaconic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, citraconic acid, the monoalkylesters of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids. They can be used by themselves or in combination of two or more.

The other monomers copolymerisable with the carboxylic acid group containing monomer are used in mole percentages ranging from 5 to 99 and are preferably selected from methyl(meth)acrylate, ethyl(meth)acrylate, propyl(meth)acrylate, n-butyl(meth)acrylate, isobutyl(meth)acrylate, tert. butyl(meth)acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl(meth)acrylate, stearyl(meth)acrylate, tridecyl(meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl(meth)acrylate, n-hexyl(meth)acrylate, benzyl(meth)acrylate, phenyl(meth)acrylate, isobornyl(meth)acrylate, nonyl(meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, hydroxybutyl(meth)acrylate, 1,4-butandiol mono(meth)acrylate, the esters of methacrylic acid, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, itaconic acid, dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, diethylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate, styrene, α -methylstyrene, vinyltoluene, (meth)acrylonitrile, vinylacetate, vinylpropionate, acrylamide, methacrylamide, methylol (meth)acrylamide, vinylchloride, ethylene, propylene, C4-20 olefins and α -olefins. They can be used by themselves or in combination of two or more.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A) or the carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C) can be used either alone.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a blend of a high glass transition copolymer (A), respectively (C), and a low glass transition acrylic copolymer (A'), respectively (C'), is used. When used as a blend, the glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer or the carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer, or both, are preferably composed of:

- 50 to 95 parts by weight of an acrylic copolymer (A), respectively (C), having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, and
- 5 to 50 parts by weight of an acrylic copolymer (A'), respectively (C'), having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C.

As it is well known for those skilled in the art, a high Tg is obtainable depending on the proper choice of monomers. For example, most of the methacrylates give copolymers with high Tg, while most of the acrylates give copolymers of low Tg. Mixtures of both types give any desirable Tg.

The glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer as well as the carboxylic acid group containing copolymer is generally prepared by conventional polymerisation techniques, either in mass, in emulsion, or in the solution of an organic solvent. The nature of the solvent is very little of importance, provided that it is inert and that it readily dissolves the monomers and the synthesised copolymer. Suitable solvents include toluene, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, xylene, etc. The monomers are usually copolymerised in the presence of a free radical polymerisation initiator (benzoyl peroxide, dibutyl peroxide, azo-bis-isobutyronitrile, and the like) in an amount representing 0.1 to 4.0% by weight of the monomers.

To achieve a good control of the molecular weight and its distribution, a chain transfer agent, preferably of the mercaptan type, such as n-dodecylmercaptan, *t*-dodecanethiol, iso-octylmercaptan, or of the carbon halide type, such as carbon tetrabromide, bromotrichloromethane, etc., can also added in the course of the reaction. The chain transfer agent is usually used in amounts of up to 10% by weight of the monomers used in the copolymerisation.

A cylindrical, double walled reactor equipped with a stirrer, a condenser, an inert gas (nitrogen, for example) inlet and outlet, and metering pump feeding systems is generally used to prepare the glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer. Polymerisation is carried out under conventional conditions. Thus, when polymerisation is carried out in solution, for example, an organic solvent is first introduced into the reactor and heated to the refluxing temperature under an inert gas atmosphere (nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and the like) and a homogeneous mixture of the required monomers, the free radical polymerisation initiator and the chain transfer agent, when needed, is then added to the solvent gradually over several hours. The reaction mixture is then maintained at the indicated temperature for certain hours, while stirring. The solvent is then removed from the copolymer obtained *in vacuo*.

The carboxyl functional polyesters of the present invention have an acid number from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and preferably from 30 to 70 mg KOH/g.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the carboxyl functional polyester (B) is used alone. According to another embodiment of the invention, the carboxyl functional polyester (B) is used in combination with a low Tg polyester (B'). The carboxyl functional polyester (B) is preferably an amorphous polyester.

The carboxyl functional polyester (B') is preferably a semi-crystalline polyester.

When a blend is used, the weight ratio between the amorphous polyester (B) and the semi-crystalline polyester (B') preferably ranges from 95:5 to 50:50.

The carboxyl functional polyesters (B) preferably used in the composition according to the invention have :

- an number averaged molecular weight ranging from 1100 to 15000 and more preferably from 1600 to 8500,
- 5 - an ICI cone and plate viscosity according to ASTM D4287-88, measured at 200°C ranging from 5 to 15000 mPa.s.

The carboxyl functional polyester (B) is usually obtained from an acid constituent and a polyol constituent. The acid constituent is preferably composed of from 50 to 100 molar percent of terephthalic or isophthalic acid or their mixtures and from 0 to 50 molar percent of another polyacid constituent selected from one or more aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic polyacids, such as: fumaric acid, maleic acid, phthalic anhydride, 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,2-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, glutaric acid, pimelic acid, suberic acid, azealic acid, sebacic acid, 1,12-dodecanedioic acid, trimellitic acid or pyromellitic acid, etc., or the corresponding anhydrides.

The polyol constituent of the polyester (B), used in the composition according to the present invention, is preferably composed of from 40 to 100 molar percent of neopentyl glycol and from 0 to 60 molar percent of another polyol constituent selected from one or more aliphatic or cycloaliphatic polyols such as: ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,4-cyclohexanediol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, hydrogenated Bisphenol A, hydroxypivalate of neopentyl glycol, trimethylolpropane, ditrimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, etc.

The carboxyl functional polyesters (B') used in the composition according to the present invention have a carboxyl number from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and preferably from 30 to 70 mg KOH/g

The carboxyl functional polyesters (B') are further preferably characterised by:

- a number averaged molecular weight ranging from 1100 to 17000 and more preferably from 1400 to 11200
- 30 - a fusion zone from 50 to 150°C, measured by Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) according to ASTM D3418 with a heating gradient of 20°C per minute
- a glass transition temperature (T_g) of below 40°C
- a degree of crystallinity, measured by Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) according to ASTM D3415 of at least 5 J/g and more preferably at least 10 J/g
- 35 - an ICI (cone/plate) viscosity according to ASTM D4287-88, measured at 100°C of at least 100 mPa.s.

The polyester (B') used in the composition according to the present invention, is usually obtained from an acid constituent and a polyol constituent. The acid constituent is preferably composed of from 70 to 100 molar percent of terephthalic acid, 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid and/or a linear chain dicarboxylic acid containing from 4 to 16

carbon atoms such as succinic acid, adipic acid, glutaric acid, pimelic acid, suberic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, 1,10-decanedioic acid, 1,11-undecanedioic acid, 1,12-dodecanedioic acid, 1,13-tridecanedioic acid, 1,14-tetradecanedioic acid, 1,15-pentadecanedioic acid, 1,16-hexadecanedioic acid, etc. used in a mixture or alone, and
5 from 30 to 0 molar percent of at least one other aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic polyacid such as: fumaric acid, maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, isophthalic acid, 1,3-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,2-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, etc.

The polyol constituent of the polyester (B') is preferably composed of from 70 to 100 molar percent of a cycloaliphatic and/or linear-chain aliphatic diol containing 2 to 16
10 carbon atoms such as 1,4-cyclohexanediol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, hydrogenated Bisphenol A, 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-1,3-cyclobutanol or 4,8-bis(hydroxymethyl)tri-cyclo[5.2.1.0]decane, ethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,7-heptanediol, 1,8-octanediol, 1,9-nonanediol, 1,10-decanediol, 1,11-undecanediol, 1,12-dodecanediol, 1,13-tridecanediol, 1,14-tetradecanediol, 1,15-pentadecanediol, 1,16-hexadecanediol, etc. used in a mixture of alone, and from 30 to 0
15 molar percent of at least one other aliphatic polyol such as: propylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, hydroxypivalate of neopentyl glycol, etc.

The carboxylic acid group containing polyester (B) and the carboxylic acid group containing polyester (B') used in the composition according to the present invention,
20 can be prepared using conventional esterification techniques well known in the art. The polyesters are usually prepared according to a procedure consisting of one or more reaction steps.

The carboxylic acid group containing polyesters also can be obtained from the ring opening reaction of an anhydride of a polybasic organic carboxylic acid on the hydroxyl
25 group of the hydroxyl group containing polyester at a temperature of from 120 to 200°C until the desired acid and/or hydroxyl numbers are obtained.

The thermosetting catalyst (D) used in the composition according to the invention is generally added in order to accelerate cross-linking reactions of the thermosetting powder composition during curing. Preferred examples of such catalysts include amines
30 (e.g. 2-phenylimidazoline), phosphines (e.g. triphenylphosphine), ammonium salts (e.g. tetrabutylammonium bromide or tetrapropylammonium chloride), phosphonium salts (e.g. ethyltriphenylphosphonium bromide or tetrapropylphosphonium chloride) or acid blocked catalysts such as for example acid blocked amine or phosphine catalysts. These catalysts are preferably used in an amount of from 0.1 to 5% with respect to the total
35 weight of (A), (A'), (B), (B'), (C) and (C').

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the composition comprises a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, of a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, a
40 carboxylic acid group containing amorphous polyester (B) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, of a carboxylic acid group containing

acrylic copolymer (C) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, and a thermosetting catalyst (D) selected from the phosphines, amines, phosphonium salt, ammonium salt, acid blocked amine or acid blocked phosphine type compounds.

- 5 According to another preferred embodiment of the invention, the composition comprises a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing amorphous polyester (B) having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a
10 carboxylic acid group containing semi-crystalline polyester (B') having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, an acid number of from 10 to 90 mg KOH/g and a thermosetting catalyst (D) selected from the
15 phosphines, amines, phosphonium salt, ammonium salt, acid blocked amine or acid blocked phosphine type compounds.

- According to yet another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the composition comprises a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid
20 group containing amorphous polyester (B) having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, to 5000, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C') having a glass transition temperature in the
25 range of from -50 to +40°C, and a thermosetting catalyst (D) selected from the phosphines, amines, phosphonium salt, ammonium salt, acid blocked amine or acid blocked phosphine type compounds.

- According to another preferred embodiment of the invention, the composition comprises a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A) having a glass transition
30 temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, of a carboxylic acid group containing amorphous polyester (B) having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C)
35 having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C and a thermosetting catalyst (D) selected from the phosphines, amines, phosphonium salt, ammonium salt, acid blocked amine or acid blocked phosphine type compound.

- 40 According to yet another preferred embodiment according to the invention, the composition comprises a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A) having a

glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, of a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, a carboxylic acid group containing amorphous polyester (B) having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition
5 temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing semi-crystalline polyester (B') having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, and a thermosetting catalyst (D)
10 selected from the phosphines, amines, phosphonium salt, ammonium salt, acid blocked amine or acid blocked phosphine type compounds.

According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the composition comprises a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing
15 amorphous polyester (B) having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing semi-crystalline polyester (B') having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C) having
20 a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, an acid number of from 10 to 90 mg KOH/g and a number average molecular weight in the range of from 10000 to 20000, and a thermosetting catalyst (D) selected from the phosphines, amines, phosphonium salt, ammonium salt,
25 acid blocked amine or acid blocked phosphine type compound.

Finally, according to another preferred embodiment of the invention, the composition comprises a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C,
30 a carboxylic acid group containing amorphous polyester (B) having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing semi-crystalline polyester (B') having an acid number in the range of from 15 to 100 mg KOH/g and a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, a carboxylic acid group
35 containing acrylic copolymer (C) having a glass transition temperature in the range of from +45 to +100°C, a carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C') having a glass transition temperature in the range of from -50 to +40°C, and a thermosetting catalyst (D) selected from the phosphines, amines, phosphonium salt, ammonium salt, acid blocked amine or acid blocked phosphine type compound.

40 The binder system of the thermosetting composition of the invention is preferably composed in such a way that for each equivalent of carboxyl group present in the

carboxylic acid group containing polyester ((B) and/or (B')) and the carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer ((C) and/or (C')), there is between 0.3 and 2.0 and more preferably between 0.6 and 1.7 equivalents of epoxy groups from the glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer ((A) and/or (A')).

- 5 In addition to the essential components described above, compositions within the scope of the present invention can also include flow control agents such as Resiflow P-675 (Estron), Modaflow (Monsanto), Acronal 4F (BASF), etc., and degassing agents such as Benzoin (BASF) etc. To the formulation UV-light absorbers such as Tinuvin 900 (Ciba), hindered amine light stabilisers represented by Tinuvin 144 (Ciba), other
10 stabilising agents such as Tinuvin 312 and 1130 (Ciba), antioxidants such as Irganox 1010 (Ciba) and stabilisers of phosphonite or phosphite types can also be added.

- Both pigmented and clear lacquers can be prepared. A variety of dyes and pigments can be utilised in the composition of this invention. Examples of useful pigments and dyes are: metallic oxides such as titanium dioxide, iron oxide, zinc oxide and the like, metal
15 hydroxides, metal powders, sulphides, sulphates, carbonates, silicates such as ammonium silicate, carbon black, talc, china clay, barytes, iron blues, leadblues, organic reds, organic maroons and the like.

- The components of the composition according to the invention may be mixed by dry blending in a mixer or blender (e.g. drum mixer). The premix is then homogenised at
20 temperatures ranging from 50 to 120°C in a single screw extruder such as the BUSS-Ko-Kneter or a twin screw extruder such as the PRISM or APV. The extrudate, when cooled down, is ground to a powder with a particle size ranging from 10 to 150 µm. The powdered composition may be deposited on the substrate by use of a powder gun such as an electrostatic CORONA gun or TRIBO gun. On the other hand, well known
25 methods of powder deposition such as the fluidised bed technique can also be used. After deposition the powder is usually heated to a temperature between 80 and 150°C, causing the particles to flow and fuse together to form a smooth, uniform, continuous, uncratered coating on the substrate surface.

- The present invention further relates to the use of the thermosetting powder coating composition according to the invention to coat metallic and non-metallic surfaces,
30 especially heat sensitive substrates such as paper, card board, wood, fibre board, textiles, polycarbonates, poly (meth)acrylates, polyolefins, polystyrenes, polyvinylchlorides, polyesters, polyurethanes, polyamides, copolymers of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene and cellulose acetate butyrate; and to the partially or entirely coated
35 substrates thereby obtained.

The following examples are submitted for a better understanding of the invention without being restricted thereto.

- Example 1 & 2: Synthesis of a high Tg-low Mn and of a low Tg-high Mn glycidyl
40 group containing acrylic copolymer

Step 1: Synthesis of the low Tg resin with high molecular weight (A')

261.38 parts of n-butylacetate are brought in a double walled flask of 5 l equipped with a stirrer, a water cooled condenser and an inlet for nitrogen and a thermoprobe attached to a thermoregulator.

5 The flask content is heated and stirred continuously while nitrogen is purged through the solvent. At a temperature of $92 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ a mixture of 65.34 parts of n-butylacetate with 0.82 parts of 2,2'-azobis (2-methyl butanenitrile) is fed in the flask during 215 minutes with a peristaltic pump. 5 minutes after the start of this feed, a second one is started with another pump, which is a mixture of M1

10 This feed takes 180 minutes.

After 315 minutes of total synthesis time, the synthesis temperature is kept constant at $92 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ (mass temperature measuring) and step 2 is started with.

15 Step 2: Synthesis of the high Tg resin with low molecular weight (A) in the prepolymer created in step 1

The flask content described in step 1 is continuously being purged with nitrogen. At the same temperature of $92 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ a mixture of 81.68 parts of n-butylacetate with 5.17 parts of 2,2'-azobis (2-methyl butanenitrile) is fed in the flask during 215 minutes with a peristaltic pump. 5 minutes after the start of this feed, a

20 second one is started with another pump, which is a mixture of M2

This feed takes 180 minutes.

After 315 minutes of total synthesis time for step 2, the flask content is transversed gradually in a rotary evaporator during a period of 120 minutes. Before the drying cycle the ambient pressure in the rotary evaporator is reduced to 10 hPa. The temperature of the oil, which heats the evaporator flask content, is kept at 180°C during the entire evaporation cycle. After 180 minutes of

25 evaporation, the acrylic resin with absence of solvent is isolated and cooled down to room temperature. A sample is taken for residual solvent content analysis by gas chromatography. The residual solvent content should be lower

30 than 0,3% weight.

	Example 1	Example 2
M1		
GMA	91.48	68.61
BuA	71.88	79.67
BuMA		15.7
Tg, °C	-22	-20
Mn	11240	11000

M2		
GMA	228.7	171.53
MMA	39.12	91.03
BuMA		44.93
Styrene	140.57	100.92
Tg, °C	57	54
Mn	4450	4500
Brookfield viscosity at 200°C, mPa.s	2000	2500
EEW, g/equiv.	257	390

The obtained mixtures in both examples 1 and 2 are thus blends of 28,6% by weight of a low Tg glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A') with 71,4% by weight of a high Tg glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A)

5 In this table the following abbreviations are used:

GMA glycidyl methacrylate

BuA butyl acrylate

BuMA butyl methacrylate

MMA methyl methacrylate

10 Tg glass transition temperature

Mn number average molecular weight

EEW epoxy equivalent weight

Example 3: Synthesis of a high Tg-low Mn glycidyl group containing acrylic (A)

15 390.88 parts of n- butylacetate are brought in a double walled flask of 5 l equipped with a stirrer, a water cooled condenser and an inlet for nitrogen and a thermoprobe attached to a thermoregulator.

The flask content is heated and stirred continuously while nitrogen is purged through the solvent. At a temperature of $92 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ a mixture of 97.72 parts of n-butylacetate with 6.18 parts of 2,2'-azobis (2-methyl butanenitrile) is fed in the
20 flask during 215 minutes with a peristaltic pump. 5 minutes after the start of this feed, a second one is started with another pump and is mixture 273.62 parts of glycidyl methacrylate, 46.81 parts of methyl methacrylate and 168.18 parts of styrene

25 This feed takes 180 minutes.

After 315 minutes of total synthesis time, the flask content is transversed gradually in a rotary evaporator during a period of 120 minutes. Before the

drying cycle the ambient pressure in the rotary evaporator is reduced to 10 hPa. The temperature of the oil, which heats the evaporator flask content, is kept at 180°C during the entire evaporation cycle. After 180 minutes of evaporation, the acrylic resin with absence of solvent is isolated and cooled down to room temperature. A sample is taken for residual solvent content analysis by gas chromatography. The residual solvent content should be lower than 0.3% weight.

The glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer, thus obtained, is characterised by an epoxy equivalent weight (EEW) of 260 g/equiv., a number average molecular weight of 4300, a glass transition temperature of 55°C and a Brookfield cone/plate viscosity of 3600 mPa.s measured at 200°C.

Example 4 & 5: Synthesis of a high Tg-low Mn and of a low Tg-high Mn carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer.

Step 1: Synthesis of the low Tg resin with high molecular weight (C')

261.1 parts of n- butylacetate are brought in a double walled flask of 5 l equipped with a stirrer, a water cooled condenser and an inlet for nitrogen and a thermoprobe attached to a thermoregulator.

The flask content is heated and stirred continuously while nitrogen is purged through the solvent. At a temperature of $125 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ a mixture of 65.0 parts of n-butylacetate with 0.81 parts of t-butyl peroxybenzoate is fed in the flask during 215 minutes with a peristaltic pump. 5 minutes after the start of this feed, a second one is started with another pump, which is a mixture of M1

This feed takes 180 minutes.

After 315 minutes of total synthesis time, the synthesis temperature is kept constant at $125 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ (mass temperature measuring) and step 2 is started with

Step 2: Synthesis of the high Tg resin with low molecular weight (C) in the prepolymer created in step 1.

The flask content described in step 1 is continuously being purged with nitrogen. At the same temperature of $125 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ a mixture of 80.57 parts of n-butylacetate with 12.23 parts of t-butyl peroxybenzoate is fed in the flask during 215 minutes with a peristaltic pump. 5 minutes after the start of this feed, a second one is started with another pump, which is a mixture of M2

This feed takes 180 minutes.

After 315 minutes of total synthesis time for step 2, the flask content is transversed gradually in a rotary evaporator during a period of 120 minutes. Before the drying cycle the ambient pressure in the rotary evaporator is reduced to 10 hPa. The temperature of the oil, which heats the evaporator flask content,

is kept at 180°C during the entire evaporation cycle. After 180 minutes of evaporation, the acrylic resin with absence of solvent is isolated and cooled down to room temperature. A sample is taken for residual solvent content analysis by gas chromatography. The residual solvent content should be lower than 0.3% weight.

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	Example 4	Example 5
M1		
MA (methacrylic acid)	8.32	13.75
MMA	10.93	5.47
BuA	111.26	111.03
Styrene	32.63	32.56
Tg, °C	-12	-10
Mn	12560	11800
M2		
MA	20.80	34.37
MMA	142.33	128.44
BuMA	163.13	162.80
Styrene	81.57	81.40
Tg, °C	49	52
Mn	6070	5900
Brookfield viscosity at 200°C, mPa.s	2000	2500
Acid number, mg KOH/g	30.6	50.0

The obtained mixtures in both examples 4 and 5 are thus blends of 28,6% by weight of a low Tg carboxyl group containing acrylic copolymer (C') with 71,4% by weight of a high Tg carboxyl group containing acrylic copolymer (C).

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Example 6 & 7: Synthesis of a high Tg-low Mn carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C).

Example 6: 390.16 parts of n-butylacetate are brought in a double walled flask of 5 l equipped with a stirrer, a water cooled condenser and an inlet for nitrogen and a thermoprobe attached to a thermoregulator.

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The flask content is heated and stirred continuously while nitrogen is purged through the solvent. At a temperature of $125 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ a mixture of 97.54 parts of n-butylacetate with 14.63 parts of t-butyl peroxybenzoate is fed in the flask during 215 minutes with a

peristaltic pump. 5 minutes after the start of this feed, a second one is started with another pump, which is a mixture of 25.09 parts of methacrylic acid, 97.54 parts of styrene, 195.08 parts of butyl methacrylate and 170.21 parts of methyl methacrylate.

This feed takes 180 minutes. The carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer is characterised by an acid number of 30.2 mg KOH/g, a number average molecular weight of 4800, a Brookfield cone/plate viscosity, measured at 200°C of 3000 mPa.s and a glass transition temperature of 57°C.

Example 7 (comparative example): 386.54 parts of n-butanol are brought in a double walled flask of 5 l equipped with a stirrer, a water cooled condenser and an inlet for nitrogen and a thermoprobe attached to a thermoregulator.

The flask content is heated and stirred continuously while nitrogen is purged through the solvent. At a temperature of $118 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ a mixture of 96.64 parts of n-butanol with 14.50 parts of t-butyl peroxybenzoate is fed in the flask during 215 minutes with a peristaltic pump. 5 minutes after the start of this feed, a second one is started with another pump which is a mixture of 87.89 parts of methacrylic acid, 96.64 parts of styrene, 193.27 parts of butyl methacrylate and 105.21 parts of methyl methacrylate. This feed takes 180 minutes. The carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer is characterised by an acid number of 102 mg KOH/g, a number average molecular weight of 5300, a Brookfield cone/plate viscosity, measured at 200°C of 9300 mPa.s and a glass transition temperature of 63°C.

After 315 minutes of total synthesis time, the flask content for example 6 & 7, respectively is transversed gradually in a rotary evaporator during a period of 120 minutes. Before the drying cycle the ambient pressure in the rotary evaporator is reduced to 10 hPa. The temperature of the oil, which heats the evaporator flask content, is kept at 180°C during the entire evaporation cycle. After 180 minutes of evaporation, the acrylic resin with absence of solvent is isolated and cooled down to room temperature. A sample is taken for residual solvent content analysis by gas chromatography. The residual solvent content should be lower than 0.3% weight.

Example 8: Synthesis of a carboxylic acid group containing polyester (B).

422.30 parts of neopentyl glycol is placed in a conventional four neck round bottom flask equipped with a stirrer, a distillation column connected to a water cooled condenser, an inlet for nitrogen and a thermometer attached to a thermoregulator.

The flask contents are heated, while stirring under nitrogen, to a temperature of circa 140°C at which point 573.15 parts of terephthalic acid, 30.17 parts of adipic acid and 1.25 parts of n-butyltintriocanoate are added. The reaction is continued at 240°C under atmospheric pressure until about 95% of the theoretical amount of water is distilled and a transparent hydroxyl functionalised prepolymer with following characteristics is obtained:

AN = 7.6 mg KOH/g

OHN = 56.6 mg KOH/g

To the first step prepolymer standing at 200°C, 110.14 parts of isophthalic acid is added. Thereupon, the mixture is gradually heated to 230°C. After a 2 hour period at 230°C and when the reaction mixture is transparent, 1.0 part of tributylphosphite and 1.0 part of n-butyltintriocatoate are added and a vacuum of 50 mm Hg is gradually applied. After 3 hours at 230°C and 50 mm Hg, following characteristics are obtained:

$$\text{AN} = 35.5 \text{ mg KOH/g}$$

$$\text{OHN} = 2.5 \text{ mg KOH/g}$$

$$\text{BrookField}^{200^\circ\text{C}} (\text{Cone/Plate}) = 5000 \text{ mPa.s}$$

The carboxyl functionalised polyester is cooled down to 180°C and the resin is discharged.

Example 9: Synthesis of a carboxylic acid group containing polyester (B).

A mixture of 375.2 parts of neopentyl glycol and 1.9 parts of n-butyltin triocatoate is placed in a conventional four-neck round bottom flask as in example 8.

The flask contents are heated while stirring, under nitrogen to a temperature of circa 140°C. Thereupon 483.3 parts of terephthalic acid along with 47.8 parts of adipic acid are added while stirring and the mixture is gradually heated to a temperature of 230°C. Distillation starts from about 185°C. After about 95% of the theoretical quantity of water is distilled and a transparent prepolymer is obtained, the mixture is cooled down to 200°C.

The hydroxyl functionalised prepolymer thus obtained, is characterised by:

$$\text{AN} = 8 \text{ mg KOH/g}$$

$$\text{OHN} = 60 \text{ mg KOH/g}$$

To the first step prepolymer standing at 200°C, 56.9 parts of trimellitic anhydride and 36.7 parts of adipic acid are added. Thereupon the mixture is gradually heated to 225°C. After a two-hour period at 225°C and when the reaction mixture is transparent, 0.8 parts of tributylphosphite are added and a vacuum of 50 mm Hg is gradually applied.

After 3 hours at 225°C and 50 mm Hg, following characteristics are obtained:

$$\text{AN} = 48 \text{ mg KOH/g}$$

$$\text{OHN} = 6 \text{ mg KOH/g}$$

$$\text{Brookfield}^{175^\circ\text{C}} = 8700 \text{ mPa.s}$$

Example 10: Synthesis of a (cyclo)aliphatic semi-crystalline polyester (B')

A mixture of 532.1 parts of 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 15.9 parts of trimethylolpropane, 591.3 parts of adipic acid and 2.5 parts of n-butyltintriocatoate is placed in a reactor as for Example 8. The flask contents are heated, while stirring under nitrogen to a temperature of circa 140°C, at which point water is distilled from the reactor. The heating is continued gradually to a temperature of 220°C. When distillation under atmospheric pressure stops, 1.0 part of tributylphosphite and 1.0 part of n-butyltintriocatoate are added and a vacuum of 50 mm Hg is gradually applied.

After 5 hours at 220°C and 50 mm Hg, the following characteristics are obtained:

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AN	22 mg KOH/g
OHN	3 mg KOH/g
Brookfield ^{200°C} (cone/plate)	6800 mPa.s
Fusion zone	79 - 96°C

- 5 **Example 11:** The glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymers of example 1 to 3, the carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymers of example 4 to 7, the polyesters of example 8 to 10 along with an imidazole type catalyst (Epicure P1) are then formulated to a powder accordingly to one of the formulations as mentioned below.

Formulation A		Formulation B	
White paint formulation		Brown paint formulation	
Binder	69.06	Binder	78.33
Kronos 2310	29.60	Bayferrox 130	4.44
Resiflow PV5	0.99	Bayferrox 3950	13.80
Benzoin	0.35	Carbon Black FW2	1.09
Epicure P1	0.50	Resiflow PV5	0.99
		Benzoin	0.35
		Epicure P1	0.50

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The powders are prepared first by dry blending of the different components and then by homogenisation in the melt using a PRISM 16 mm L/D 15/1 twin screw extruder at an extrusion temperature of 85°C. The homogenised mix is then cooled and grinded in an Alpine. Subsequently the powder is sieved to obtain a particle size between 10 and 110

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µm. The powder thus obtained is deposited on chromated (Cr⁶⁺) aluminium H5005, DIN 50939 with a thickness of 1 mm, by electrostatic deposition using the GEMA - Volstatic PCG 1 spray gun. At a film thickness between 50 and 80 µm the panels are transferred to an air-ventilated oven, where curing proceeds for 10 minutes at a temperature of 140°C and for 25 minutes at 120°C respectively. The paint

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characteristics for the finished coatings are given in the table hereafter.

Formulation Number	Formulation Type	Glycidyl Acrylic	Carboxyl Acrylic	Carboxyl Polyester	Gloss	Visual	Pencil Hardness	MEK-rubs
Ex. 12	A	Ex. 1: 12.0	Ex. 4: 44.0	Ex. 8: 4 4.0	7/8	g/g	2H/2H	>200/>200
Ex. 13	A	Ex. 2: 25.4	Ex. 5: 37.3	Ex. 9: 37.3	30/29	g/g	3H/3H	>200/>200
Ex. 14	A	Ex. 2: 20.0	Ex. 5: 20.0	Ex. 8: 60.0	10/10	g/g	3H/3H	>200/>200
Ex. 15	A	Ex. 2: 20.0	Ex. 5: 20.0	Ex. 8: 54.0 Ex. 10: 6.0	8/9	g/g	H/H	>200/>200
Ex. 16	B	Ex. 2: 20.0	Ex. 5: 20.0	Ex. 8: 54.0 Ex. 10: 6.0	10/10	g/g	H/H	>200/>200
Ex. 17	A	Ex. 1: 12.0	Ex. 6: 44.0	Ex. 8: 4 4.0	10/9	g/g	3H/3H	>200/>200
Ex. 18	A	Ex. 3: 12.0	Ex. 4: 44.0	Ex. 8: 4 4.0	11/12	g/g	2H/3H	>200/>200
Ex. 19	A	Ex. 3: 12.0	Ex. 6: 44.0	Ex. 8: 4 4.0	5/5	b-t/b-t	3H/3H	>200/>200
Ex. 20	A	Ex. 1: 22.8	Ex. 7: 38.6	Ex. 8: 38.6	8/8	t-s/t-s	3H/3H	>200/>200

In this table:

Column 1: indicates the identification number of the formulation

Column 2: indicates the type of formulation

A = white (RAL9010)

5 B = medium brown (RAL8014)

Column 3: indicates the type and quantity of the glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer (A), or (A) and (A'), used in the binder

Column 4: indicates the type and quantity of the carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer (C), or (C) and (C'), used in the binder

10 Column 5: indicates the type and quantity of the carboxylic acid group containing polyester (B), or (B) and (B'), used in the binder

Column 6: indicates the 60° gloss, measured according to ASTM D523 (10' at 140°C/ 25' at 120°C)

Column 7: indicates the aspect of the coating (10' at 140°C/ 25' at 120°C)

15 G: very smooth

B: strong orange peel

T: textured

S: sandpaper-like

20 Column 8: indicates the pencil hardness according to the scratch Hardness Tester according to Wolff-Wilborn. (10' at 140°C/ 25' at 120°C)

Column 9: indicates the resistance to MEK, which corresponds to the number of twofold rubbing movements (to and fro) with a cotton pad impregnated with MEK which does not detrimentally affect the appearance of the surface of the cured film. (10' at 140°C/ 25' at 120°C)

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As clearly appears from examples 12 to 18, smooth low gloss finishes can be obtained from the powder coating compositions according to the present invention.

30 On the contrary, powder coating compositions comprising a carboxylic acid group containing polyester along with a high Tg-low Mn carboxylic acid group containing acrylic copolymer and a high Tg-low Mn glycidyl group containing acrylic copolymer, upon application and curing, present low gloss coatings proving strong orange peel and/or a textured-sandpaper-like aspect.

35 Besides, the coatings according to the present invention all prove to satisfy an excellent outdoor resistance, comparable to or better than the currently used nowadays commercial available powders.

Thus, upon submitting the coating obtained from the powder of Ex.16 to the Q-UV accelerated weathering test, 2200 hours of exposure are needed for a reduction of the

relative 60° gloss value (ASTM D523) to 50% of the initial value, meanwhile a ΔE^* -value

$$\Delta E^* = \sqrt{(L_0^* - L^*)^2 + (a_0^* - a^*)^2 + (b_0^* - b^*)^2}$$

- 5 (according to "Compagnie Internationale d'Eclairage" L*a*b*-colour measurement method (CIE-L*a*b*)) of 4 is measured after 1500 hrs of exposure.

Weathering measurements are conducted in a very severe environment, i.e. the Q-UV accelerated weathering tester (Q-Panel Co) according to ASTM G53-88 (standard practice for operating light and water exposure apparatus - fluorescent UV/condensation type - for exposure of non metallic materials).

- 10 For these measurements, coated panels are subjected to the intermittent effects of condensation (4 hours at 50°C) as well as the damaging effects of sunlight simulated by fluorescent UV-A lamps (340 nm, I = 0.77 W/m²/nm) (8 hours at 60°C).

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